

The Free Press

G. W. & G. C. BENEDICT.

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

For terms see last page.

BURLINGTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1861.

THE DAILY FREE PRESS

Is published every afternoon at 5 o'clock, and contains the latest telegraphic news, up to half past 4 o'clock each day; also, all news of any importance contained in the city papers of the same morning, with correspondence from the Vermont and other agencies, and much other interesting matter.

Terms: \$4 a year, or \$1 for three months, in advance.

Clubs have been formed and are forming in various towns which do not have a daily mail, with arrangements to send for their papers by Stage or otherwise, every day to East Junction, to which office their bundles are mailed every afternoon. This plan can be extended to any town. We will send one paper to one address for three months for nine dollars; twenty copies to one address for twenty dollars.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor:

FREDERICK HOLBROOK, of Brattleboro.

For Lieutenant Governor:

LEVI UNDERWOOD, of Burlington.

For Treasurer:

JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland.

A SECRET PETITION.

A few days ago it leaked out in New York that a petition, in effect for the President to compromise with traitors now in arms against the Government, by arranging for them to have their own way, was circulating secretly in the by-places of the city. Some police detectives were put on its track, and two copies with a few hundred names on them were secured at the office of CHARLES GEORGE, No. 15 Wall street. The petition is as follows:

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

The undersigned, citizens of New York, beg leave to present to you most respectfully and earnestly the following considerations:

While they hold themselves ready to sustain and defend the Government, and you as its Chief, they respectfully suggest that the only remaining honorable position for you to prevent the horrors of civil war and preserve the Union, is to adopt the policy of an immediate General Convention of all the States, as suggested in your inaugural address.

That course would secure a peaceful solution of our national difficulties, and if any State refused to join said Convention to stand the Convention, or to adjourn a recessive separation, it would stand unanimously condemned before the civilized world.

Emphatically deprecating civil war among brethren, we implore and beseech you to adopt this course, which you may rest assured is the wish of the vast majority of the people.

The "real voice of the people!" How could President Lincoln have any doubt of that after reading that he might "read or heard" on the declaration of these men of darkness, that a convention having for its purpose to arrange for a peaceful division of the Union, was the sure way to keep it whole?

It is worth noticing that as soon as the petition was made public signs began to call to have their names off—saying they did not understand what they were signing. No doubt a plenty of them and other petitioners, got up by mischievous and signed by workmen, will appear at Washington early in the Session—all to embarrass the Administration if possible, and to afford aid and comfort to the rebels.

"How wild, and crack your cheeks!"

If there is any faith to be put in impudence, it is clear that the war will never end in favor of either the Government or the rebels till some of the New York editors and their correspondents are taken into council at Washington or Montgomery. One day they lay down a plan of operations which, if pursued, they say will end in driving all the rebels into the Atlantic within from 90 to 90 days; and anon, the next day, they point out the brainless course taken by J. D. Davis and Beauregard, who, it is hinted, could just as easily not have had possession of Washington long time ago, if only this or that course, unobtrusively pointed out by the present newspaper writers, were followed.

Just now the Tribune is raving with more common fury, for fear that Jeff. Davis' rebel Congress will have a chance to stir Richmond next month. If Lincoln, Cameron, and Scott don't put the national forces down through Virginia, ready or not ready for a march of a hundred miles into the heart of the rebel country, and seize Richmond before the 20th of July, and then do about it. And then the diplomatic relations of the Government! What an awful state they are in, according to the Tribune, which knows no more about them than it does about the plans of the campaign strategy to General Scott's head. Scandalizing will have to be done with Seward by Lincoln or at subject, or the Tribune will surely go off in a rage.

Of course no one need suppose that the Herald lacks in wisdom and sagacity on all Government matters any more than its neighbors. Its last plan for ending the civil war is especially amusing.

The great trouble of all the Herald says is to know what is to be done with 500,000 soldiers on both sides, when the war (if it goes on) is over. To stop of trouble on that score before it comes, the Herald proposes an armistice, say of one, two or three years in reference to all domestic difficulties, to make a coalition of northern and southern forces and pitch into Mexico and Louisiana, which would stir up at once a war with Spain and England. Once engaged in that way, 500,000 men would be none too few to conquer the West India Islands, take all Mexico, and annex all British North America. That would bring all fairly done up however, there would be found scope and verge enough for two or three Confederacies or Empires, larger than any now in the field; and if proper divisions were made, all would go on peacefully—as for the 500,000 soldiers—we suppose the Herald assumes that they would all perish in the operation.

Capt. Ward—Capt. James Ward of the gunboat Frobenius, who was killed on the 27th by a musket shot from the rebels at Mathias Point, in Chesapeake Bay, was a Connecticut man, who entered the Navy in 1828. He was in command of the North Carolina receiving-ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard until July 16, when he was appointed to the command of the gunboat fleet, composed of the Frobenius, Reliance, and Resolute. The first named was made the flag ship. Capt. Ward was the inventor of a superior gun carriage which has been adopted by the Department, and was on board of those gun boats with great success. Capt. Ward had been an active and efficient officer, and his loss will be felt.

GEN. BANKS' PROCLAMATION.

After the arrest of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore before daylight on Monday morning last, General Banks issued a proclamation, stating that in pursuance of orders from the Headquarters of the army at Washington, he "had arrested and placed in custody of the United States, the late members of the Board of Police, Messrs. Charles Howard, William Gatchell, Charles Hinks, and John W. Davis," and "that the incidents of the past week afforded full justification for this order."

"The headquarters, under the charge of the Board, when abandoned by the officers, resembled, in some respects a concealed arsenal. After public recognition and protest against the suspension of their functions they continued their sessions daily."

"Upon a forced and unwarrantable construction of my proclamation of the 25th ultimo, they declared that the police officers and men put off duty for the present, intending to leave the city without any police protection whatever."

"They refused to recognize the officers and men necessarily selected by the Provost Marshal for his protection, and held out the old police force, a large body of armed men for some purpose not known to the government, and inconsistent with its peace or safety."

Gen. Banks adds that to stop off their plans and orders, he has placed part of his forces within the city, but not with a purpose to interfere with the ordinary municipal affairs of the city, and that the forces shall be withdrawn when a loyal citizen can be named who will execute the police laws with impartiality, and in good faith to the United States."

The special session.

The 4th of July, when Congress is to meet in special session, has come. The general expectation is that hardly any business will be done which does not bear directly on the war, and that the session will be a very short one. The heads of the more important committees will have the necessary bills prepared beforehand, free consultation having been had between them and the chief officers of the government on the subjects of greatest importance. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee on Military Affairs, it is said, will introduce bills to legalize the executive action concerning the present defensive or warlike preparations, for giving the sanction of law to the plan already announced for a permanent increase of the army, for retiring, infirm, disabled army officers, to organize from the militia a hundred regiments as a national guard, to be all clothed and armed alike; and to increase the number of Cavalry and authorize the President to fill the vacancies caused by resignation or otherwise in the academy.

The Secretary of the Treasury will probably ask for a law authorizing a loan of at least \$200,000,000 of dollars—partly to be obtained on long time, and partly by the use of Treasury notes, some being of as small denominations as ten and twenty dollars. There will also be bills for increasing the revenue, probably by a duty on sugar, tea and coffee. A direct tax too small extent is also spoken of as not unlikely.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Republicans met in pursuance of previous notice, and were called to order by G. S. Blodgett, chairman of the Republican Town Committee, and organized by the election of W. G. Shaw, as Chairman, and Charles G. Allen as Secretary.

The Caucus then elected, by nomination, the following committee to present the names of its delegates to the County Convention:

Committee on Nominations:

F. G. Hill, G. F. Edmunds,

J. A. Shepley, H. Rolfe,

H. Loomis, C. Noyes,

E. W. Peck, S. Huntington.

The Nominating Committee, after a short absence from the Hall, reported through their Chairman, F. G. Hill, the following list of delegates, which report was accepted and adopted, and the following persons declared elected delegates to the County Convention:

Delegates.

HENRY P. HICKOK,

W. L. STRONG,

WM. F. EDMUNDS,

LUCIUS A. ISHAM,

CAROLUS NOYES,

WM. G. SHAW,

HENRY LOOMIS,

JAMES A. SHEPLEY,

MARK CATLIN,

HENRY ROLFE,

G. B. BENEDICT,

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,

EDWARD W. PECK,

R. M. A. BARSTOW,

GEORGE B. BIGELOW,

FRED. G. HILL,

LOUIS FOLLETT,

L. W. PAGE.

On motion, it was voted that the Delegates present at the County Convention have power to fill any vacancies in their number.

The following Resolutions were then presented by G. B. Benedict, Esq., and after some amendments were adopted in the following form:

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting of the Republican Party of the County are good Officers and true men, and ought to be nominated, provided they do not desert the cause of the Union, and patriotic freemen.

Resolved, That the Republican Freeman of this County sustain the principles of the two most important of American history, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we repose firm confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and ability of Abraham Lincoln and his Administration.

Resolved, That the occurrence of a rebellion, or any other cause which would tend to divide the Republican principles, men and measures, and to divide the minds of the people, is a calamity to the Republic, and we will join them in the salvation of our Government and Republican Liberty.

Resolved, That we repose undivided confidence in the ability, courage and patriotism of our great patriot and soldier, Winfield Scott.

On motion, the ayes agreed without dissent.

CHAS. J. ALGER, Sec.

Burlington, July 1, 1861.

The Republican Caucus Monday evening was fairly attended as to numbers, and the only discussion had was as to the best method of selecting the delegates—about which there were differences of opinion, as usual. There was rather an amusing sample of bluffing and fighting near the close of the meeting.

When the question was first taken on the adoption of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Sawyer, a number of men were heard, and the chairman declared himself in doubt. A standing vote was called for. Of the eyes plenty rose, but of the nose—nary one! To vote, out of sight, against resolutions endorsing the ability and patriotism of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and WINFIELD SCOTT, and the principles of the Republican Party, was one thing; to do so in plain sight, was another. But what kind of Republicans are these, to whom such resolutions are obnoxious?

FROM THE FIRST REGIMENT.

CAMP BUTLER, NEWPORT NEWS, Va. June 22.

Messrs. Editors of the Free Press:

Last night we received a part of the "program" sent us from home—how large a proportion of what was sent, I am not able to tell; but it has not yet all arrived. We hope to hear from the rest of it to-night. One of the captains of the regiment told one of our boys that the soldiers plundered their private goods shamefully, knowing they could not get away to look after them. Very many of the boys have written to their parents and friends not to send them any more unless they should send it particularly, and I think that it would not be advisable, as we are now subject to be moved at any time, in a few hours, and we should probably be compelled to leave most of it where it was.

There was some talk of the contents of which were in effect order. Long live the people of America! Our straw hats arrived two or three days ago, and I assure you they are appreciated. They are just the thing we want, and we wear them all of the time except when on battalion drills or dress parade, when we have to be in uniform. The gentlemen who arrived last night, and were given out to our company, were going out something last night. They were needed by the boys as much as anything which we have had.

We understood last night that Adjutant Stevens had just received a letter from Gov. Fairbanks, saying that we should be ordered home by the 20th of July. We do not take much stock in it, however.

We are now in the uncertainty of expectation, as to when we shall leave. We expected it might be before last, and last night, too. Night before last our pickets were fired upon several times by cavalry, and the fire was returned—probably, however, without any effect on either side.

We are having splendid evenings and actually high days. Yesterday (the 20th) we had a shower of rain, and the sun came out, and so did not look in the afternoon. The sick of the company are getting better, and we hope will be on duty before many days.

The steamer now starts from here in the morning at 7 o'clock for the Fort, and the letters will be sent by that steamer. The last letter we had on the road in about three hours last night.

Captain Peck is getting very fat, and will probably be down here on Sunday evening. Yours, E. P.

Yours, E. P.

CAMP BUTLER, NEWPORT NEWS, Va. June 21, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:

Private Parker, of 21 Company, from Woodstock, has returned to camp, having been taken prisoner and sent to Richmond, and returned to us in safety. If correct, he is a brave fellow, and a good soldier. He was captured by the rebels, and was held for some time, but he escaped, and returned to us in safety. He was captured by the rebels, and was held for some time, but he escaped, and returned to us in safety.

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A NEW THING.

The peculiar risks to which that article of "portable property" to use it as phrase of the excellent Wemmick, the *Union* is exposed in this imperfect world, are something new to our readers. We are happy to announce that a point in the progress of the world towards the Millennium has been reached, when a man can leave his umbrella in it's stand at home or Church or hotel, without the slightest fear of losing it, or of finding that the nearest mistake in the world, the place of his handsome silk has been supplanted by a rusty cotton. "Foot's patent Umbrella stand" will safely keep his umbrella for him, and the showers appear ever so strongly to the predatory part of human frailty at large.

The essence of the invention is a peculiar hook, which holds the umbrella to the stand, until opened by the lawful owner. The key used is a case of brass, occupying less room in the pocket than a quarter of a dollar. It is a cheap, effective, and bound to be popular contrivance. The hall of every boarding house and hotel, and the porch of every church, should be supplied with rows of them, while many a housekeeper will be glad to secure, at a low price, with a tasteful umbrella stand, perfect security against the loss of umbrellas, which need no longer be exposed to theft, nor be hidden away wet, or kept in the hand to soil or ruin a carpet. This invention may be seen at the store of Mr. H. H. DOUGLASS, and we can assure every umbrella owner, that no will be interested in an examination of it, whether he purchases one or not. We expect that the one we propose to own, will save us at